

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2211.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON.
S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. POSENTECKER, Esq.
N. A. SIBBS, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 1 month, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THEADKNEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$250
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, PRYAS CENTRAL, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889.

Intimations.

FOR SALE, NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS,
BY
MATTEI, GOUNOD, STEPHEN ADAMS, DENYIN, MOLLOY, and DIETL.
NEW PIANO SOLOS,
PLANQUETTE'S NEW COMIC OPERA "PAUL JONES."
Also,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL THE SONGS IN THE LATEST GAIETY
BURLESQUE OPERA "FAUST UP TO DATE."

LANGRAN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY

WINTER COATINGS, TWEED, or DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and
ULSTER TWEEDS.
A very stylish selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK is ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.
QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)
Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX-"GLENSHIELS."

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S AND
CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 11th April, 1889.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE

ON HIRE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

OHNET—Le Docteur Rameau.
Volonté.
Zola—Le Réve.
Chiniquy—Le Pétre, La Femme et le Con-
fessionnal.
—Marie Fougère.

AND MANY OTHER NEW GOODS.

Agar's Telegraph Code.
Parisienne Leather and Fancy Goods consisting of Card Cases, Pocket Books, Cigar
and Cigarette Cases, Purses, Work Bags, Perfumed Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Fans, Blotting
Cases, Lamp Shades, Scent Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, Workboxes, Hand Glasses, &c., and New
Pianos by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, and Kirkman; on very reasonable terms. Organs
by Mason and Hamlin, and Cornish Ditto.
Large stock of New Tennis Shoes,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

RECENT WORKS RELATING TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

REIN'S INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.
Dyer Ball's How to Speak Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's How to write Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's Cantonese made easy.
Dyer Ball's How to write the Radicals.
Dyer Ball's Easy sentences in Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's English and Chinese Vocabulary.
Giles' Chinese without a teacher.
Giles' Chung Tse-Taoist Philosopher.
Carle's Life in Corea.
Howarth's History of the Mongol.
Little's Through the Yangtze Gorges.
Jimmie's Manchuria.
Boulger's History of China, 3 vols.
Mrs. Gordon Cumming's Wanderings in China.
The Curse of Koshin by Hon. Lewis Winfield.
William's Middle Kingdom, 2 vols.
Giles' Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio.
Balfan's Notes from my Chinese Scrap Book.
Ng Shan's Book of Chinese Games of Chance.
Oxenham's Historical Atlas of China.
Steven's Around the World on a Bicycle, (the chapters relating to China and Japan are very
interesting.)
Agents for the Publications of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

THE

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

ART DECORATORS

AND

HOUSE PAINTERS.

DADO'S FRIEZES, BORDERS, and FLORAL DECORATIONS, in NEWEST TINTS
and LATEST HOME STYLES for PRIVATE HOUSES, OFFICES, & PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES on APPLICATION to the MANAGER.

HIGH CLASS ART FURNITURE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

OUR NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS,

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

CURTAINS, CURTAINS, CURTAINS.

Latest Novelties in LACE, MADRAS, TANJORE, CANVAS, and ART MUSLIN CURTAINS

direct from the Manufacturers.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889.

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per
annum is being paid in Death claims
year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to up-
wards of Six Million and Three-quarter
pounds Sterling and have increased 50
per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced
by more than double the number of fresh
carefully selected lives.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; } \$833,333-35
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
KY SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 & 4, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF NEW YORK"
are hereby notified that their goods are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's
Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery
may be obtained, on Countersignature of Bills
of Lading.
Goods remaining unclaimed after the 20th
instant will be subject to rent. No Fire In-
surance is effected.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG,"
Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accom-
modation, specially constructed to meet the
requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

STEAM TO MANILA, (via AMOY).
THE Steamship

"NANZING,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above,
TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1889.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,
Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement
offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DECCAN"
will leave for the above places on THURSDAY,
the 18th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"
Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at
4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"
Captain Duncaster, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on the 10th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW,"
W. Durbin, Commander, will be despatched as
above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight, etc., apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"BAVERN,"
Captain J. Mergell, will leave for the above
place about 24 hours after arrival with the
outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1889.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports
on or about the 10th instant.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1889.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo for
ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW
ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN,"
Captain Golding, will be despatched as above
with quick despatch.

Fare to Sydney or Melbourne \$150.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. L. American Ship

"AGENOR,"
Lothrop, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. L. German Bark

"PAPA,"
Henne, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Ports, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. L. American Bark

"TEWKSBURY I. SWEAT,"
Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May,
1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"BAVERN" Capt. J. Mergell, with MAILED
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m.,
Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 8th of
May, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on
board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office).

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1889.

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRAL-
TAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI,
TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

M.R.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND HONOLULU.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"NIZAM," Captain T. F. Creery, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND
SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th
inst., at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo
for London will be conveyed, via Bombay with-
out transhipment, arriving one week later than
by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC,"
will be despatched from San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.,
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200-00
To San Francisco and return.....350-00
To Liverpool.....325-00
To London.....330-00

To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

Intimations.

DAKIN

BROTHERS,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS'
LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best & purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious, cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S
PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING
BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

That sensational, because badly managed public institution, the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, is again attracting public attention. In the *Daily Press* of yesterday appears a letter from a correspondent who suggests "to Mr. BELLIOS, his co-Directors, and shareholders in the above Company, the advisability of increasing the capital of the Company to \$1,000,000, seeing that before the close of the present year, in all probability, the Company will be running the new steamer, now building at home."

To avoid any misapprehension we beg to state that we have quoted "Scrutator"—that is the correspondent's *nom de plume*—*verbatim*; we desire to fairly criticise his proposition, but we do not wish to father his bastard English.

Who is "Scrutator"? We don't know, but that he is playing an "inspired" part is quite certain—and on his own showing we can safely write him down an ass. How inspired? A question easily answered. Why does this gentleman speak of "Mr. BELLIOS and his co-Directors"? Mr. RYRIE, not Mr. BELLIOS, is Chairman of the Steamboat Company Board of Directors; the latter gentleman, only recently elected, is a complete cypher on the Board. If he is not—why then, he ought to be.

"Scrutator," who is evidently a very fair specimen of the ante-diluvian vermin who infest the colony, wishes to increase the capital of the Steamboat Company by the creation of ten thousand new shares of \$20 each, the half of which are to be offered to the present shareholders, and the remainder are to be set aside for the public at a certain premium, which is recommended to be placed to the credit of a Reserve Fund. This latest master of finance does not say why the capital of this Company should be increased; he shows no necessity for any such increase, but thinks that the Company ought to be strengthened by the clever dodge he advocates. But would an extra capital of \$200,000 actually strengthen the position of the Company? We don't believe it. Will any business man show us by figures or in plain English in what fashion an increased capital will benefit the Steamboat Company and its shareholders? "The steamer now building at home" is not in any shape or form dependent on an increase of capital; it will be running on the Canton river just as soon as it can possibly be brought out to the Far East. A glance at the latest published report of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company will show that the institution is in a position to pay for the new steamer without having recourse to any such drastic remedy as that proposed by "Scrutator," and further, there is not a single business expert in Hongkong acquainted with the Canton river traffic who could conscientiously recommend the net earnings of the Com-

pany being annually saddled with—let us say \$30,000, for no reasonable or useful purpose that has yet been advanced.

"Scrutator" advocates that one or two of the leading Chinese merchants be invited to join the Board, and he feels certain that this, with the added capital, would secure the shareholders from any local opposition. Nobody but an interested sharebroker, or the creature of some weak-headed would-be dictator of the share market could possibly write such nonsense. It is well known that a Chinese opposition on the Canton river is practically an accomplished fact, and that these childish overtures, advanced apparently on the *ipse dixit* of Mr. E. R. BELLIOS, have come too late. Besides, the leading Chinese meant by "Scrutator" have nothing whatever to do with the opposition to the Steamboat Company.

What is "Scrutator's" object? Why, rush up the shares to a fictitious value—and there can be no doubt that he has already succeeded to a very considerable extent. The shares, quoted yesterday at \$223, are now in strong demand at \$230—and solely on the strength of a report that Mr. BELLIOS has approved of an increased capital and has pledged himself to support a movement in that direction. The letter in the *Daily Press* would seem to have been merely a "feeler," published for a special purpose. As the Directors of the Steamboat Company, almost without exception, have been mere puppets in the hands of Mr. BELLIOS for years past, it is only too probable that they will again *ko-loo* to the Great Pajandrum and allow him to work his own sweet will on a public (?) company over which he has effectually, but illegally, established a complete and effective control.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Sessions will open next Tuesday.

THERE will be a game of Polo, at Causeway Bay, at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow.

SENIOR J. J. DA SILVA, Chief Justice of Macao, arrived here by the *Kiunkang* yesterday.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gualior*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port yesterday at 5 p.m.

We are informed by the Agents of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line that the Silk ex-steamship *Parthia* arrived in New York on the 13th inst.

A SMUGGLER opium dealer with four convictions against him—two this year—was fined \$50 this morning by Mr. Wodehouse for keeping an illicit opium den.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

AN electrical fire engine, which can be tapped for service whenever wanted, is the latest invention. The advantages claimed are that it can be started at full speed; that it is much lighter than a steam fire engine of equal power; that it costs one-third less; that it is noiseless in its operation; makes no smoke, sparks nor ashes; that it is safer and easier to control and is economical.

ON the 13th inst. a shopkeeper at Whampoa who had sold 8 bags of tea to Hongkong dealers, hit upon the expedient of entrusting it to a Chinese fireman on the steamer *Nippon*, and so evading the *likin* dues. The fireman took it, and in his turn devised a scheme for appropriating the property. He therefore told the shopkeeper, who wanted to come down by the steamer, that she would sail at two o'clock, although as a matter of fact she was to leave at noon. The shopkeeper missed her, of course, and by the time he had got down by the next steamer the tea was all disposed of. The fireman and the tea dealer who had bought the plunder were up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day, and remanded.

AN Irish dinner in 1747, according to a recent writer, must have been rather a good sort of thing. It was generally served at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was abundant to profusion. The wines were excellent, being the choicest produce of French and Spanish vineyards, whose quality was remarked by almost all visitors to Ireland; and the potatoes were, as at the same period in England, long and deep. Costly silver, handsome glass and china, and the finest linen appeared in all the better-class houses. A characteristic feature was the "potato ring." This was of silver, richly chased, and was used to support the great bowl in which potatoes were then brought to table. The sequence of courses differed widely from that now general. Soups came in the third or fourth place; fish, flesh and sweets jostled each other; while potted meats and cold pasties were not infrequent items on the bill of fare. For more accurate knowledge of what our ancestors ate at their principal meal we are indebted to a chronicler of the time. In 1747 she sends the following menu of a dinner to her sister—the quaint spelling is retained: "First course—Fish, beefsteaks, rabbit and onions, fillet of veal, blamange, cherries, Dutch cheese. Second course—Turkey, pout (poul), salmon, pickled salmon, griddle (grill), and quails, little terrine peas, cream, mushrooms terrine, apple pie, crabs, levers, cheese cakes, almond cream, currants and gooseberries, orange butter. Dessert—Raspberries and cream, sweetmeats and jelly, strawberries and cream. She adds: "I give as little hot meat as possible. The invitation was 'to beefsteaks,' which we are famous for."

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajar*, from Liverpool, left Singapore this morning, and is due here on the 22nd inst.

M.M.'s flagship *Impetuous*, Capt. Wm. H. May, and despatch-boat *Alacrity*, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, left this afternoon for Manila and Singapore.

SAYS the Manila *Diario* of the 11th inst.—"By the steamer *Zafro*, which left this for Hongkong the other day, a Chinaman, 20 years of age, effected his escape, taking with him the sum of 16,600 dollars which he collected on the day of the steamer's departure, from a tobacco establishment in Anloague Street. The young man is a nephew of a wealthy Chinaman named Bun-Can, established at Binondo. The bird has already been secured in Hongkong, but *minus* the money he had with him, which has not been traced."

"OBSERVER" writes—"It may amuse your readers to know that some Macao Portuguese are apparently founding a colony on Kap-sui-mun, an island at the entrance of the Canton river. When passing the east side of the island in a yacht on Sunday last I observed a number of males and females actively engaged in digging foundations near the beach—possibly for the Treasury, or lunatic asylum, of the new colony! On inquiry we found that ten pioneers had already arrived and that another batch was expected next Saturday."

YESTERDAY afternoon Chief Justice Russell delivered judgment in the case of Tang Hung Tai v. Tang Tan Shan—the case to which we referred some time ago as involving the question of whether a bequest for religious ceremonies at the grave would be sustained by law. The plaintiff is the nephew of a rich Chinaman who deeded certain property to him to perform sacrificial rites at the ancestral tomb, and the defendant is the son of the testator. The latter refused to hand over the property in question, and the principal contention was as to whether a promise to perform such rites constituted a valuable consideration, and entitled the plaintiff to the property. His Lordship decided on the evidence that it was not, giving judgment for the defendant.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

An Englishman whose name was Wemyss went crazy at last, so it seems, because the people would not understand that they ought to call him not Weems, but Wemyss.

Another whose last name was Knollys tried vainly to vote at the polls; but no ballot he cast. Because till the last.

The clerk couldn't call Knollys Notes.

And then a young butcher named Belvoir went and murdered a man with a cleaver because the man couldn't.

Or possibly wouldn't. Pronounce his name properly Beever.

There was an athletic name Strachan who had plenty of sinew and brachan, and he'd knock a man down.

With an indignant frown.

If he failed to pronounce his name Strauss.

—Not from the London Times.

A WRITER in *Chambers' Journal* gives a curious instance of what we may very appropriately term "a time bar-jain." At the New York Assizes, in March, 1812, a trial came on in which Rev. B. Gilbert was plaintiff and Sir Mark Sykes, baronet, defendant. It appeared that the baronet, at his own table during a dinner party, in the course of a conversation respecting the hazard to which the life of Bonaparte was exposed, had offered, upon the receipt of 100 guineas, to pay one guinea a day as long as he (Bonaparte) should remain alive. Mr. Gilbert suddenly took up the offer, but finding that the sense of the company was against making a serious matter of a bet proposed at a moment of conviviality, he said: "If you will submit, Sir Mark, to ask it as a favor, you may be off." This the baronet refused to do. The 100 guineas were sent by Mr. Gilbert, of which Sir Mark acknowledged the receipt, and he had continued paying the guinea a day for nearly three years. At length he declined further payment, and this action was for recovery of the sum still due upon the contract.

THE following interesting statistics regarding Austria and Hungary were published recently:—Vienna is a city of 1,300,000 people. Budapest has about 425,000, Prague has 162,000; Trieste, 145,000; Limburg, 110,000. No other city of Austria touches 100,000 inhabitants. The exports of Austria now are about \$350,000,000 a year. The imports are less than the exports somewhat. The principal export is grain, next lumber, next sugar. Sugar is exported to the amount of \$24,000,000, and this is nearly equalled respectively by watches and instruments, wool and woollens, and living animals. Of course the German portion of Austria is the most active in business. They send to Great Britain about \$5,500,000 worth of grain and flour per annum, including barley. The British return to Austria cotton manufactures, iron and machinery. Ninety-four per cent. of the area of Austria is productive; Austria proper has 620,000 acres of vineyard. This kingdom has nearly a million and a half of horses and about eighty-five hundred thousand cattle. Hungary produces annually \$20,000,000 worth of wine and has nearly 2,000,000 horses and about 5,000,000 sheep. They export horses, cattle and sheep from both the kingdoms more than they import. The mines, including salt, produce for Hungary \$17,000,000 a year. Austria has coal which yields her \$20,000,000 a year. They employ over 100,000 persons in their mines and metal works. In Austria are 8,000 miles of railroad; in Hungary 5,800 miles. They have only about one-tenth the railroad owned in the United States. The navigation of the river Danube is controlled by the Berlin treaty of 1878. It is considered an international highway from its mouth to the iron gates, and Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Serbia, assisted by the supervising great powers, control the river. Going down the river there are some 3200 of all kinds of vessels per annum; coming up about 25,000.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamer *Port Jackson*, from London, left Singapore this morning for Hongkong.

SHE—Perhaps you're not aware, Colonel Snarlington, that I had half a dozen offers before yours. He—And perhaps you're not aware, Mrs. Snarlington, that I proposed to a dozen different women before I met you.

A DISTINGUISHED diplomatist from the United States of America, a very genial and sociable being, soon after arrival in London made the round of the sights—Madame Tussaud's among the number. "And what do you think of our waxwork exhibitions?" asked a friend. "Well," replied the General, "it struck me as being very like an ordinary English evening party."

THE recent vocal gymnastics of the late Opera Company at the City Hall will be followed to-morrow night by a display of acrobatics, a large company of Japanese gymnasts, the Tamakichi Troupe, from Osaka,—having arrived here. They number eighteen altogether, and won the reputation in their own country, which they now leave for the first time, of being one of the best troupes in that country of tumblers. As an illustration of this we may mention that one of their ordinary tricks is the balancing by one man of three bamboos at once, on which three tiny acrobats perform feats of balancing. Rope-walking, juggling, &c., form part of their repertoire, and altogether we are promised a performance such as has never been seen here before. Advertisements will appear to-morrow.

SAVES the New York *Herald*: Field Marshal, the Count von Moltke, the ruling spirit of the German army, celebrates the seventieth year of his entrance into the service. In 1818, when the young soldier drew his sword, Europe was throbbing after Waterloo; Napoleon was quarrelling with Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena because he could not have green cloth for his uniforms; Canning reigned in Parliament; John Quincy Adams, an American Secretary of State, was composing his Monroe doctrine; Bismarck was in the nursery; Byron was writing his "Don Juan"; Gladstone was about to enter Eton; Louis XVIII, the Beloved, was on the French throne; the illustrious Carnot was an exile in Prussian Saxony, little dreaming that his children's children would rule in the Elysée; Pius VII reigned in peace after his Bonaparte buffetings; Blucher was dying in Silesia; Spain was in the throes of insurrection, and of all problems that concerned the minds of men none was so nebulous as this dream of a United Germany.

THE discovery of champagne is said to be due to a Benedictine monk named Perignon. In the year 1668 he was made cellarer, and, in pursuing the duties of his position, he hit upon the idea of "marrying" the different wines produced in the vineyards around him. One sort he had noticed imparted fragrance, another generosity, and the blackest grapes were found to produce a white wine that kept good, instead of turning yellow and degenerating, as did the wine made from white grapes. This white or gray wine of Champagne became famous, and the wine from his district, Hautvillers, most famous of all. He was also the discoverer of the fact that the old stopper, a piece of flax dipped in oil, could be advantageously replaced by a piece of cork. By dint of experiment after experiment, he finally evolved the effervescent wine that was far pleasanter to the taste and far more exhilarating than the old-style still wine. The King gave the seal of his royal approval to the new discovery, and the courtiers were not far behind in recognizing the virtues of the new wine. The Marquis de Sillery, at a *souper d'adieu* introduced the wine into the court circle. "The flower-wreathed bottles which, at a given signal, a dozen blooming damsels, draped in the glee of Bacchante, placed upon the table, were hailed with rapture; and thenceforth sparkling wine was an indispensable adjunct to all the *petits soupers* of the period."

A STRANGE phenomenon which is observable in the Manila newspapers, is their absolute silence with regard to the recent troubles of the agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in that city. We hardly expect our Manila contemporaries to discuss the pros and cons of a case which is practically *sub judice*; but that they should have refrained from even mentioning the affair, that they should have kept the public in the dark as to the nature of the transaction that took place with the firm of Jurado & Co., and the motives that led to a seizure of the Bank's funds, is an anomaly that does not certainly tend to raise the Manila Press in the public estimation. Whatever may be the influence exercised by the Board of Censure we think the primary duty of all newspapers is to publish a faithful report of the proceedings that take place in the Courts of Justice, especially when important cases are tried, or important legal measures taken with respect to local institutions. In the case under review we hear of a seizure of a very large sum of money being effected on an English Bank, and the rumour of a second seizure of an even larger amount, without receiving the slightest information as to the causes that brought on this arbitrary proceeding. We turn to our Manila files for a gleam of information, but our exchanges keep a sepulchral silence over the whole affair, leaving their readers to their own resources. We were under the impression that the Manila press was gagged only in respect of religious matters; free-thought being the terror of Monasticism and Clericalism; it is quite natural that the Board of Censure should veto all expressions of independent opinion on matters appertaining to religion; but to extend these repressive powers to matters of the public domain such as proceedings in the Courts of law, is undoubtedly an abuse of power. We long for the day when our colleagues of the Press in the Philippine Islands will be in a position to shake themselves free from the yoke under which they labour, and when they shall be able to track their oppressors that glorious liberty which is the only guarantee of progress and civilisation.

THE HONGKONG LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first session of the resuscitated Literary Society came to a close last night, at the sixth meeting. Taken all-round, the justifiable hopes of the organizers have been disappointed. The first meeting, held in the City Hall on the 13th November, was attended by a bishop, several parsons, lawyers, and doctors, and a lot of other intellectual individuals; a Chairman was elected, a programme roughly sketched out which would have made the body a sort of budding Royal Asiatic Society, and it half came under debate whether they should be content with the City Hall as headquarters or build a place worthy of them. The next meeting was in a smaller room, the bishop and many of the leading lights were elsewhere, the evening dress epidemic had subsided a little, and the chief trouble was to get anybody on their hind legs to suggest anything. There was no want of suggestions—only people made them outside, instead of helping Dr. Cantlie, the re-organiser of the whole thing, and the rest of the Committee. By and by—the next meeting or so—the headquarters of the Society were moved to Bank Buildings, where somebody lent a large room, and where a nice sociable kind of a debate could be got up without any great risk of an orator having a place of comfort and take him in the abdomen. Quite the reverse. Between twelve and fifteen constituted the riddings of the Society, which promised so much at the beginning, and of these the Chairman, (Dr. Chalmers, L.L.D.) Dr. Cantlie (secretary) and about two more formed the debaters, whilst the rest looked and listened and made an effort to understand. It came hard on the hon. secretary, he had to be always leaping into the breach, to keep things going, for despite his repeated nods and hints to bashful members very few could be prevailed to "open their heads," and these few generally got up with but a faint idea of what they wanted to say, followed by a great wave of the hand and silence, or a few words, which made their voices weaker, their usually commonplace features assume an expression of hereditary imbecility, and their hearers wish they would sit down. But this is by the way.

Last night was the concluding evening of the session. About twenty attended, the meeting place being once more changed—this time to Dr. Cantlie's surgery itself! The Chairman, in compliance with the hon. secretary's stipulation that whoever read a paper should read one on a subject he knew something about, and not lecture on the moon if he was a grocer—followed "Learning Chinese," as a problem of which he had some slight knowledge, having compiled a standard Chinese dictionary, and knowing more Chinese than almost any other European in the Far East. The Secretary first read the minutes of the last meeting, which were characteristically brief, and were passed with that individual energy which has made the society so great a power—that is to say by reason of nobody voting against their passing. Then the Essayist vacated the chair, and a temporary substitute had to be found. Pastor Hartmann was invited, and refused for some time, but consented at last, when Dr. Cantlie opened a case of scalpels with a significant frown. Dr. Chalmers then read his paper, in which the difficulties of learning colloquial Chinese were set out at length, illustrated by numerous examples relating to dialects, tones, &c. It was fairly interesting, a vein of patriotism running through it and showing itself in occasional allusions to the superior intelligence of the Celt over the Sassenach. It concluded with a recommendation to form a Chinese class, and a kind offer to assist it if formed. When the applause had subsided a painful silence fell upon the room—nobody liked to speak first, but at last the Chairman started things again, and made a few general remarks, followed by Dr. Cantlie, who humorously detailed his own troubles in studying languages. He said he could speak any page of "Dyer Hall" off by heart, and the odds were a coal mine to a cinder against his understanding a single word in the reply, a statement which was met with an unsympathetic burst of laughter. A few more remarks by the Chairman, the Lecturer, and Dr. Chalmers practically concluded the proceedings, it being understood that arrangements would be made by the Committee to organise a class among the members, with a paid Chinese or Eurasian teacher and honorary assistants in Dr. Chalmers, Pastor Hartmann, Inspector Stanton, &c. Votes of thanks were then passed to the Chairman and Lecturer; Dr. Cantlie's efforts were ignored, and the session closed.

FREE-MASONRY IN CHINA.

The question is continually asked—Are there any traces of Free-Masonry in China? Having lately given some considerable attention to the subject the following notes of the result of my researches may be of interest to the brethren. Not only so, but I venture to think I shall be able to show traces of Free-Masonry in China; I have found existing there a mystic Faith on which there seems some reason to believe our Craft is founded.

That Masonry exists in China at the present day in the same form that it exists in Europe may be safely answered in the negative. Secret Lodges, professedly founded for the cultivation of virtue and the development of benevolence, exist by the thousand, and in their rituals, when we have information regarding them, there are striking resemblances to those in use among ourselves. The members are sworn to brotherhood and mutual support; they make themselves known to each other by secret signs, and gain admittance to their lodges in the same manner. The initiation of new brothers is conducted with the symbolic mystery which attends the entry of a mason into the Craft, and the members are bound to secrecy by penalties like those in force among us. But there, so far as I have found, the likeness ends. Masonic symbols, such as we employ, are not in use among them. They have never heard of Solomon, or Hiram, or the Temple at Jerusalem, or any other of the Jewish Kings, and Herod whose names are handed down in our modern rituals. They claim no brotherhood with foreign Craftsmen, know none of our pass-words, use our signs differently, and agree only in chance symbols with the Craftsmen of other lands.

But if we go deeper down we find that these various brotherhoods, the date of whose origin is in most cases but recent (as with the lodges which exist with us), one and all profess but to revive an ancient Faith, the mysteries of which have become lost, or at the best obscured, and further, that their various rituals and signs are supposed to be in some measure founded on the ancient rites and symbols which have been handed down from the earliest ages.

Going then to the records we possess of the earliest historic times in China, I find clear evidence of the existence of a mystic faith expressed in allegoric form and illustrated, as with us, by symbols. The secrets of this faith were orally transmitted, the Chiefs alone pretending to have full knowledge of them. I find, moreover, that in these earliest ages this faith took a masonic form, the secrets being recorded in symbolic buildings like the Tabernacle Moses put up in the desert, and the temple his successor, Solomon built in Jerusalem; that the various officers in the hierarchy of this religion were distinguished by the symbolic jewels held by them during their term of office, and that, as with us, at the rites of their religion they wore

leather aprons, such as have come down to us, marked with the insignia of their rank.

I find too in the language of the books that they held sacred, as containing what was known of the great law of knowledge and conformity with which all happiness consisted, constant use of pure masonic phraseology. As then, it is known among us that modern masonry is not identical in ritual or organization with the masonry of which it traces its foundation, it is sufficient to establish the identity that we should find resemblances so great as those I have brought to public notice.

SYMBOLIC BUILDINGS OR LODGES.

The chief symbolic buildings of which we have record in China are the temples Hsia, Shang, and Chou respectively, which will be found figured in page 186 of the "*Memoires sur la Chine*" and the Temples of Heaven, Earth, and Man existing in Peking, a ground-plan of which can be seen in Du Halde's work on China.

APRONS.

Of the lambskin apron of the Entered Apprentice I find the prototype in the lambskin in which the old Chinese Emperor, mentioned in the Book of Odes, girt himself when, having previously divested himself of his Imperial robes, he, bareheaded and barefooted, offered himself as sacrifice for his people; and of the apron worn by other ranks in Masonry, in the symbolically adorned aprons worn by the high officers at the Imperial sacrifices. The symbols on the aprons which have come down to us are different from those in use in modern Blue Masonry, being a plane, an axe, and a symbol, the meaning of which is matter of dispute; but the second symbol is identical with one I find figured in Higgins' "*Anacalypsis*," an unadoubted Masonic monument, and the other two with the symbols figured on the upper coat which answers to our modern scarves and are clearly and closely connected with the symbols in use among the Rosicrucians, which is admitted to be a branch of our Order, claimed indeed to be a higher rank of the mystic Priesthood in which the better informed hold Free-Masonry to have had its foundation.

SQUARE.

Of the symbolic square we have in the State religion of China continual representation from the earliest date till now. In Du Halde, which I quote as a book all can easily have access to, it will be seen among the symbolic instruments of music, the suspended square made ordinarily of jade or resonant stone, and struck during the course of the rites with a symbolic meaning. In the "Shoo-king" you will find more than once quotation of the more ancient ode, "Kuee said:—I strike the stone, I tap the stone, and e'en the very beasts are moved in harmony," or in plain English—by the square are all things brought into their proper places; it needs but for it to be brought in force, and even brute creation yields obedience to the laws it symbolises.

Brother Giles has objected that the square in the jewel I refer to is not a square but an oblong angle, and his objection is at first sight very forcible, but the fact is that the symbolism is the same; we find from the centre of the oblong tracing-board draw four lines N.E. and W. and take two enclosing a right-angle as the symbol of the whole. The symbol of the forces of nature as opposed to the forces of the "Without" is represented by the compasses; the old Chinese divided the oval tracing board into three parts symbolically representing Heaven, Earth, and Man, and therefore used an oblong angle.

ASHLAR.

The Ashlar is identical with the ancient Chinese symbol for the earth, the square stone which they say in their old writings figured the earth as the circle girdled heaven, and the light of the sun; the covered foot and the different Capital Cities in China perpetuate the symbol to the present time. In the Lodge of which these Temples are the oldest representative the cubic block of stone has the same significance the Chinese have ever given it.

THE COVERED AND THE BARE FOOT.

At the Spring festival in which the earthen symbol of earth and labour by which we are brought to birth, and thenceforth life is carried in procession, we see following the image an urchin with one foot shod, the other bare, and wonder whether there be perchance connection between that and the Masonic ceremony in which the candidate is led round the Lodge hall-shod. Both ceremonies are symbolical and both identical, though the explanation given in our Lodges is not the same. The Chinese give theirs being that the infant's feet the cubic block of stone has the same significance the Chinese have ever given it.

THE SQUARE AND COMPASSES.

In the language, which is even a better record of past ages than brass or stone, I find in the earliest works that have come down to us the word "Kueichih," literally the compasses and square used as the symbol of right conduct. The man who had the compasses and square, and regulated his life thereby being then as now, (for the expression has come down to modern times) considered to possess the secrets and carry out the principles of true propriety. And here we may remark that the square and compasses have a much deeper symbolic meaning than most masons associate with them, and that there can be no doubt that it was in this deeper sense the Chinese used the symbol.

Again, in the same book, the "Shuhing," the most ancient work in China, I find the magistrates spoken of as the "Chungh," literally the Level Men, the level being the emblem of their authority and the type of the conduct looked for from them.

Further, I find in one of the most ancient of the documents of which this work is a collection the three chief officers of State in whose hand the supreme direction lay, spoken of as the "San Chai"—the three houses or builders; in other words, the three grand masters, to whom the management of the grand lodge was then entrusted.

There is too reason for thinking that the character by which the root or source of things is represented, "hen," that which China's sages tell us is the most important of all our duties to attend to, is a hieroglyphic picture of the skilful, an emblem held by masons in high respect.

And finally, not to multiply instances, I find one of the most ancient names by which the Deity is spoken of in China is that of the First Builder, or as Masons say, the Great Architect of the Universe. Of course, those who, like a recent writer in Blackwood, trace Masonry no farther back than the wandering guilds of masons who undertook the building of the various Cathedrals of Europe in the age of the Gothic Revival, will see nothing in this, but casual resemblance; but for them the first article of our profession is sufficient answer: whether or not, they allege these early symbols, the first lodges in regard to which we have complete particulars, and to which we can trace an uninterrupted connection. It is not to them that we profess to go back; Masonry is not, as they allege, a Benedict Society of operative masons guarded by mystic signs, and secret laws. It is a beautiful system

of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. It would be better said "the true system of morality" for of morality there are no two perfect systems. The system we profess dates back to far earlier ages than Solomon or Moses; and in all ancient writing, whether the Vedas or the Bible or the Shoo-hing, we find that system veiled in allegory as with us, and illustrated, for its transmission, by symbols, the full beauty and meaning of which are only known to those who are learned in the Mystic Faith. As a Society in their present form the Masons are of modern date, but the essence of Masonry are the traditions of which their rituals and charges, signs and symbols are in most part founded, we find existing in the earliest times to which can go back.

With us for centuries the secrets lost in part were transmitted by the Free Guilds of Masons who gave us a name, and the two orders of the Templars and the Rosicrucians now joined with us; in China they have in uninterrupted order been handed down from dynasty to dynasty, the reigning Emperor, whether of native birth, or Tartar, being recognised as the Grand Master. By the learned in the mysteries the secrets have from age to age been orally handed down; by them each successive ruler has been initiated; and although the veil can be pierced by those that have the wit to do so, to the multitude the Secret has been kept inviolate as truly as with us.

C. A.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Major Wang, who on his return from studying the military art in Germany, assumed command of the first battalion of the Viceroy's troops at Tientsin, on 30th March took advantage of the presence of Admiral Ting of the Yangtze squadron, to invite him, and several Chinese and foreign civil and military officials, to witness a review of the forces under his command. They are now drilled in the German fashion, and include a battery of horse artillery and four mountain guns.

At a village near Ningpo there is a fisherman who fishes in the river to earn his rice. He is fifty years old, and had a wife, but she had never borne him a child. Last month he was out in his boat casting his net, when he heard the voice of an infant crying among the rushes of the bank, and on drawing near to see, found a baby boy wrapped up in a sort of nest of rushes. He at once knew that a child had died, and that its soul had come back to the world of man again and was inhabiting this little body. He took it home, and his wife fed it with soup and rice-water, when it soon ceased crying; and the child couple took such a fancy to the foundling that they adopted him then and there as a son, giving him the name of *Shih-lai*, "the picked-up one."

At Wu-chang Fu, the capital of Hupeh, inside the Ping-hu Gate, at T'ing-wen-t'ing Fu, a certain cloth-merchant lately died leaving his son married to a native baron's daughter. The cloth-merchant's house fell off very rapidly after his death, but the banker grew richer, and richer; and so that his daughter and son-in-law might be properly started in life, he obtained for the latter a situation in another cloth-shop, deposited several hundreds of taels in the business, and arranged that unless he committed some gross mistake his situation should be a permanent one. The mother of the young man, however, lost to all sense of gratitude to her benefactor, as soon as the young wife was brought to her new home, united with her own daughter in oppressing the poor young woman; and on the 23rd March, it was known that for what cause, the banker had cruelly with his Chinese boots and completed the horrible work by strangling her with ropes. The cruel sister-in-law of the victim was betrothed to a Chinese doctor's son at the Ping-hu gate, and when he heard an account of the murder he ordered his chair, although it was late at night, fetched her away, and had her precipitately married to his son the next morning. The next day the cruel mother-in-law sent a message to the father of her victim, to say that his daughter had suddenly died. When this news was brought to the good banker, he set off accompanied by his wife for the new home into which he had sent his unfortunate daughter. He found a talking, going on inside, and on entering suddenly saw the whole horrible reality before them.

For a time, the parents, feeling so sad that they cared not if they lived or died, would listen to no words of consolation or regret, but were all for informing the mandarins and having an inquest held; but on the relations and friends dissuading him from this course, and proposing as a substitute a grand funeral, and penitential offerings to the spirit of the dead by her mother-in-law and sister-in-law, the banker being a man of liberal and magnanimous ideas, forced himself to consent to this arrangement, though with many a groan. But now, the doctor's wife raised an objection to her daughter-in-law having to make such a confession of her wrong. This was too much for the neighbours, who were just going to the doctor's house to bind the young woman and bring her along, when the doctor, becoming alarmed, hastily sent her to assist at the propitiatory ceremony, in order to conciliate the public. When this was over, the banker and his wife returned home, with difficulty restraining their tears.

Hitherto there have been fixed regulations by which the houses and lands of Chinese in the interior may be sold to foreigners for the establishment of Christian chapels; but in spite of this, instances of clandestine or unauthorised transfers have not been rare, owing to the people's ignorance. The two districts of Kiang-tai and Kan-tai, the two districts forming the prefecture of Yangchow in Kiangsu Province, have now issued a proclamation on the subject, in which they quote the Treaty. This proclamation reminds the people that when foreigners desire to buy land in the interior in order to found chapels, the owner of the land must first report to the local authorities, who will, provided that the *fung-shui* of the neighbouring inhabitants be not injuriously affected by the proposed chapel, authorise the sale of the land for its erection if all be in order, for which sale there must be a deed drawn up in proper form. According to this proper form, the land is transferred "for the purpose of Roman Catholic chapel for the community," and not to any person (*wei yeh*) "to have as his private property." (By the VI Article of the Convention of 1860, it is "permitted to French missionaries to erect and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.") For many years this method, which is in accordance with Treaty, has been followed, and Tan, a former district magistrate, obtained the express consent of the high authorities to its being used. There are now a-days, however, great numbers of Roman Catholic chapels being established, but the number of landowners who come forward to report their intention to sell land for such a purpose is very small. A Buddhist priest named Pao Hui, and two men called Chang Siao-chia and Chang Shou-mei, had each land to transfer for chapel purposes, and the first indication given to the authorities came in every case from the missionaries, who came to pay the land-tax. In the above instances, the natives mentioned have had to give bonds

that the *fung-shui* shall not be injured; but to prevent similar irregularities, all landowners and brokers are warned that persons committing such will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

PHYSICAL VITALITY.

(Continued.)

The complete ignorance of the laws of hygiene which characterises almost all Chinese, and their apparent contempt for those laws even when apprehended, are well known to all foreigners who live in China. To a foreign observer it is a standing problem, why the various diseases which this ignorance and defiance of natural laws invite, do not exterminate the Chinese altogether. While vast numbers of people die every year in China of diseases which are curable and preventable, the fact that the number of such persons is not indefinitely greater, argues on the part of the Chinese a marvellous capacity to resist disease, and to recover from it. In the total absence of those vital statistics to which we have already so often regretfully referred, we are obliged to depend upon the recorded observations of foreigners, which, owing to the constantly increasing number of foreign doctors and hospitals, are becoming year by year more numerous and more valuable. To analyse and tabulate the medical reports issued even in a single year, with a view to illustrating the recuperative power of the Chinese, would be a most useful task, and the result would certainly present the object in a fresh and forcible manner. We must, however, be content with the mere statement of a few cases, by way of illustration, two of which occurred within the knowledge of the writer, while the third is taken from the published reports of a large hospital in Tientsin. The whole force of instances of this sort depends upon an undoubted fact, that they are by no means isolated and altogether exceptional cases, but are such as could be matched by the observation of very many of our readers.

Several years ago, while living in a house, with a Chinese family, the writer heard one afternoon the most dismal screams under the window, where was placed a large beehive, made of adobe bricks, and open at the bottom. A little boy fourteen months of age, was playing in the yard and seeing this open into what looked like a convenient play-house, had injudiciously crawled in. The child's head was shaved perfectly bare, and was very red. The bees, eating the bald pate for a huge penny, promptly lit upon the head, and began to sting. Before he could be removed, the child had received more than thirty stings. The child cried but a few moments, and then being laid on the kang went to sleep. No medicine of any sort being at hand, nothing was applied to the skin. During the night the child was perfectly quiet, and the next day no trace of the swelling remained. In the year 1878, a cater in the employ of a foreign family at Peking, was taken with the prevalent typhus fever, of which so many died. On the thirteenth day when the disease reached a crisis, the patient, who had been very ill indeed, became exceedingly violent, exhibiting the strength of several men. Three persons were deputed to watch him, all of whom were exhausted with their labours. During the night of this day, the patient was tied to the bed to prevent his escape. While the watchers were all asleep, he contrived to loosen the cords with which he was bound, and escaped from the house perfectly naked. He was missed at about 3 a.m., and the whole premises were searched, including the wells, into which it was feared he might have plunged. He was traced to the wall of the compound, which was one or ten feet high, and which he had scaled by climbing a tree. He leaped or fell to the ground on the outer side of this wall, and at once made his way to the most just inside the great wall which separates the Tartar city of Peking from the Chinese city. Here he was found two hours later, his head wedged fast between the upright iron bars which prevent passage through the culvert under the wall. As he had passionately demanded to be taken to this place to cool his fever, it was evident that he had been in this situation for a great length of time. On being taken home, his fever was found to be thoroughly broken, and though troubled with rheumatism in the legs he made a slow but sure recovery.

A Tientsin man about thirty years of age, had been in the habit of obtaining his living by collecting spent shells around the grounds where Chinese troops were engaged in artillery practice. On one occasion he secured a shell, when on attempting to break it open, it exploded, and blew off his left leg. He was admitted to the hospital, and an amputation was performed below the knee. Instead of being cured of this dangerous mode of getting a precarious living, the man returned to it again as soon as possible, and about six months later, under similar circumstances another explosion took place, which blew off his left hand about two inches above the wrist, leaving a jagged wound. The upper portion of the hand was severely lacerated by powder. Deep laceration took place over the bridge of the nose, and the upper lip punctured wounds, the result of exploding pieces of shell, were made on the right cheek, on the right upper eyelid, on the posterior edge of the frontal bone, and on the right wrist. There was also a deep cut over the right tibia, exposing the bone. On receiving these severe injuries, the man lay in a semi-unconscious and helpless condition for four hours, exposed to the heat of the sun. A mandarin happening to see him ordered some coolies to carry him to the hospital, himself accompanying them for two miles. The coolies, apparently became tired of their burden, and as soon as the mandarin was gone, threw the poor wretch into a ditch to die. Though much exhausted by the hemorrhage, he managed to crawl out and hop for five hundred yards to a grain shop, where he found a large basket of meal, which he overturned with his sound arm, and coiled himself inside. To get rid of him, the owners of the shop carried him in the basket to the hospital gates, where he was left outside to die. Although in a condition of extreme collapse, and with a feeble pulse, due to the loss of so much blood, the patient had no mental impairment and was able to converse intelligibly. He had been addicted to opium smoking, a circumstance which could not have been favourable to recovery. Yet with the exception of diarrhoea on the fifth and sixth days, and slight attacks of malaria, the patient had throughout no bad symptoms, and left the hospital with a wooden leg, four weeks after his admission.

Two men were once conversing on the use of tobacco, which one of them affirmed to be a slow poison. This the other denied, citing the case of his own grandfather, who after having used tobacco all his life, was hale and hearty at the age of seventy. Not at all disconcerted by this instance, the first speaker replied, "Depend upon it, if your grandfather had used tobacco, he might have been eighty to this day." If a people with such physical endowments as the Chinese, were to be preserved from the effects of war, famines, pestilence and opium, and if they were to pay some attention to the laws of physiology and of hygiene, and to be uniformly nourished with suitable food, there is no reason to think that they alone would be adequate to occupy the principal part of the planet and more.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.
No. 1165.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Ho. Kong, 16th April, 1889. [438]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public business, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant (GOOD FRIDAY), and on MONDAY, the 22nd instant (EASTER MONDAY).
For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.
For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, CHANTREY INCHBALD, Agent, Hongkong.
For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [471]

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOM HOUSE, KOWLOON, 15th April, 1889.
ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, being GOOD FRIDAY, this Office and the Opium Examination Hulk will be CLOSED to the transaction of all business, but work at the Customs Stations will proceed as usual.
F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and District.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"PEKING,"
Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
H. K. 16th April, 1889. [473]

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco (return), \$200.00
To San Francisco for 6 months, 350.00
To Liverpool, 325.00
To London, 330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be invoiced to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.
Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [472]

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JAMES STEPHEN will act as General Manager of CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.
Wm. CRUICKSHANK, General Manager.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [475]

UNION CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS AND SEAT-HOLDERS will be held in the Union Church on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 7 o'clock.
R. H. KIMBALL, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [476]

TO LET.

No. 51, PEEL STREET.
Apply to
EDWARD GEORGE, 5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 160.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the 17th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

TO-MORROW.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

No. of Registry	Locality	N.	S.	E.	W.	Area in Acres	Boundaries	Upset Price
160	Rural Building Lot No. 73.	160	160	160	160	30000	160	110
161	Plantation (about the same area as the Rural Building Lot No. 73.)	161	161	161	161	30000	161	110

Notices of Firms.

AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. JOHN WILLMOTT has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.
J. D. HUMPHREYS, Chairman.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [453]

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. JULES KEISER in our Firm ceased on the 28th February last.
CHS. J. GAUFF & Co.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [417]

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment at Hongkong in the HONG OF SWEE CHEANG ENG, No. 84, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.
MALCAMPO & Co.
Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [365]

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. REUBEN GUBBAY a PARTNER in our Firm.
BENJAMIN & DANBY.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [404]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG MASONIC CLUB, COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held in the Masonic Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, at 5.30 P.M.
By Order of the Board,
W. F. HATHERLEY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [467]

HONGKONG CLUB.

THE THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 4.30 P.M.
By Order,
C. H. GRACE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1889. [466]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 228.
CHINA SEA.
Winchow District.

ROCK OFF LOW CHIK-KOK.
NOTICE is hereby given that Captain FARROW, commanding the Chinese Revenue Steamer *Ling Ping*, reports the existence of a rock awash at low water spring tides, about 21 miles N.W. of Low Chik-kok, and about a mile distant from the southern extreme of Kinsing Island, off Shoal Bay.

The position is generally marked by a red buoy placed there by junkmen frequenting these waters. The rock is not marked on the latest edition of the British Admiralty Chart No. 17.9.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs, E. V. BRENNAN, Acting Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 9th April, 1889. [469]

MACAO ROTISSERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, TIPPIN AND DINNER to order.
MISS C. PALMER, Proprietress.
Macao, 8th April, 1889. [435]

Intimations.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 4.30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th April instant, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$200,000, legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$10 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting, sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members registered on the day of the confirmation of the resolution in proportion to existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion.
Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.
By Order of the Board,
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the above mentioned Resolution for the increase of the Capital of the Company be confirmed, the Share Register of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April to the 12th day of May next, both inclusive.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent upon Contributions for the year 1888 has this day been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the above office on and after the 1st proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1889. [468]

THE HONGKONG BRICK, AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to Manufacture Machine-Pressed Building-BRICKS of superior quality, in WHITE or RED CLAY.

Also SPECIALITIES, such as STRING COURSES, WINDOW HEADS, RIDGES, COPINGS, TILES, EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES, GULLIES, CESS-POOLS and other SANITARY FITTINGS.

FIRE BRICKS and all descriptions of FIRE CLAY GOODS.

For Prices and other particulars, Apply to
W. H. WALKER, Secretary.
Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [458]

A. G. GORDON & CO.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [422]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6th DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 18th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5 1/2% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under-signed BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER, Agent for the Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.
2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

LOST.

ON Thursday night, at or near the Theatre Royal, City Hall, a GOLD HORSE-SHOE BRACELET. Any one finding the same will oblige by returning it to The Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [461]

Intimations.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CALL of \$10 per Share due on the 2nd instant must be paid at the Office of the Company 1, Pedder's Street, with interest of 12 per cent. per annum from the 3rd instant, in accordance with Article No. 38 of the Company's Articles of Association.

By Order,
A. G. GORDON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [459]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to CLOSE his Business shortly, all CLAIMS against the Firm must be sent in on or before the 22nd instant, and all Persons indebted are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

THARIA TOPAN.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [451]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 62, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 5 O'CLOCK P.M.

C. EWENS, General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [436]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 6.30 P.M.

C. MOONEY, Secretary (pro tem).
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [452]

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—Shanghai.
REGISTERED OFFICE—37 and 39, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Head Office, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai, at 11 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon of SATURDAY, April 27th, 1889, when the Report and Accounts for the year ended, 28th February, 1889, will be presented.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. HAYWARD, Secretary.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1889. [445]

TUITION IN FRENCH.

M. LLE. MAILLARD begs to intimate that she will give LESSONS in FRENCH, Grammatically, Conversational or Literary. Terms on Application at 3, West Terrace. Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [406]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED by a Young Englishman, employment in an office in Hongkong or outport. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [352]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April instant, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon, the objects and business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this day.

